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GOL PROPOSES MOBIL ANTITERRORIST UNIT

Brussels LE SOIR in French 23 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Rene Haquin]

[Text] Saturday's attack on the synagogue on Rue de la Regence was commented on at length by Jean Gol on Tuesday at a meeting scheduled far in advance for the purpose of reviewing the past year's activities of the Ministry of Justice.

However, the urgent question of terrorism caused the minister to spell out both his immediate and long-range intentions in Belgium (with the establishment of an antiterrorist unit) and on the international level (suggesting concerted action by ministers of interior and justice of EEC countries).

Putting on his minister of justice hat on Tuesday, Jean Gol spoke between two sessions of Parliament to draw up a balance sheet of progress on bills from his ministry and to define other guidelines in six major areas: economy, individual law, problems of individual security and freedom, penitentiaries, the judicial backlog and ministerial responsibility.

Emphasizing the slowness of progress on proposals, he promised to activate the former Vanderpoorten proposal amended to make 18 the age of legal majority, the proposal on divorce reducing the period of time after the de facto separation from 10 to 5 years, and simplifications of procedure with respect to changes in first and last names.

Terrorism

However, it was mainly with respect to terrorism that the minister defined his objectives.

At the request of the prime minister, he is to report to the Cabinet on Friday with respect to ratification of the Strasbourg (Council of Europe) and Dublin (European Community) conventions.

The Ministry of Justice provided the technical elements needed to respond to 15 questions posed by the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber to the Justice Commission and relating to ratification of the convention on extraditions.

On the domestic level, measures of collective prevention and protection (particularly protection of the Jewish community during holidays) come under the minister of interior.

Anything dealing with repression is the province of Justice.

"Acts of terrorism are different from other crimes, which have no common link and which do not proceed from common methods. Here, the problem cannot be split up."

Terrorism uses great means and the government must be able to respond with specific means while remaining within the law.

"We must have the capacity to respond rapidly and we must have a degree of competency based on adapted techniques.

"I am determined. You ask me whether I am thinking about naming a Belgian "Mr Terrorism"? I cannot answer now.

"I believe that we must have dozens, even hundreds, of specialists available immediately, rather than have a linear reinforcement of the police.

"I am thinking about a solution. The current Criminal Information Administration (BIC) does not cover the notion of criminal affairs.

"We must redefine its missions. You will learn about this soon, but before announcing my intentions and laying down my cards, I want to have precise plans, to have it nailed down."

It is therefore a matter of reviewing European conventions standardizing measures to be taken after catching a terrorist. But before that point, one must be able to organize police cooperation by setting up effective means and, on the international level, by suggesting a meeting of ministers of interior and justice of the EEC, while remaining free to take in others. That is what Jean Gol intends to do on 25 October at the meeting of EEC ministers of justice.

With regard to prison sentences, the minister gave his thoughts on the choice of alternatives.

At the present time, some proceedings are dropped because they lead to minor sentences that are not carried out because of crowded prison conditions.

In order to halt this, Gol is thinking about adding a new type of penalty: a system of variable fines proportionate to the financial means of the individual. They would be expressed in days or weeks of income, replace days in prison and make it possible for the guilty party not to lose his job.

The minister is also thinking of asking judges to give reasons for their sentences.

Regarding the judicial backlog, Gol's intentions about the progressive reduction in dropped cases (fictitious backlog) and his proposals on appeal delays and on accelerating civil investigations are well-known.

Proposals and guidelines on commercial and economic law are found on page 2.

11,464

CSO: 3619/3

EREL SEES ISRAEL AS LEGAL HAVEN FOR ARMENIAN TERROR

Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 18 Sep 82 p 8

[Article by Teoman Erel: "Israel's Contribution to Armenian Terrorism"]

[Text] Perhaps our state has this information.

Perhaps the necessary warnings and initiatives have been made to Israel.

But the reverse is also possible.

I would therefore like to repeat an important charge which has astounded us by the lack of explanation and reaction it has created despite the 2 weeks gone by since it was made.

In an article published on 4 September 1982 in our newspaper's "Thoughts of the Thinkers" column, Dr Mim Kemal Oke said:

"While the attitude of their coreligionists in Turkey is crystal clear as regards this 'insidious war' which Armenian terrorists are steadily intensifying against Turkey, Israel's behavior is far from clear, wrought with conflicts as if reflecting the historical attitude of the Zionists toward the same problem. The Jerusalem Patriarchate, under Israeli occupation, is one of the most important [Armenian] spiritual centers in the world after the Ecmiyadzin and Antilyas Ejmiatsin Catholicos and the Istanbul Armenian Patriarchate. That anti-Turkishism is in the curriculum at the Armenian seminary in Jerusalem, that students are free to hold Armenian demonstrations and that the Tashnak and Hinchak organizations are based here are facts of common knowledge."

We have no information on how broad a circle these alarming "facts" are known to. But it is certain that they are not known to our public.

On the contrary, the Israeli occupation of Lebanese territory and of Beirut, an important headquarters of Armenian terrorism, may have given our public some peace of mind from one aspect. This was the impression pumped into the minds of our citizens:

"Israel's stopping the Armenian activities in the form of cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization during this occupation is good for Turkey."

Dr Oke spoke of this development among our public opinion in his 4 September article, saying:

"Israel made a particular point of exposing the cooperation between Armenian terrorists and the PLO. In the mind of some observers, Israel sees the Armenian problem it was attempting to create as a factor in preventing Arab-Turkish rapprochement."

These views and explanations are indeed important. Because Dr Mim Kemal Oke is an important person. His circle of influence far exceeds his reputation. He is not anti-Semitic, either.

It means something for him to sit down and write such an article, for him to review historical Jewish-Armenian relations in a rather detailed way and describe concretely the current alarming relationship focused on Jerusalem. It is an important event showing how high anxieties have risen in circles that know.

Armenian terrorism can be divided into three parts:

1. Organization
2. Biased anti-Turkish education
3. Action

It appears from Dr Oke's remarks that Israel is involved in the first two types of activity. We learn also how Israeli Defense Minister Sharon and Prime Minister Begin look upon Turkey.

It is not at all a friendly glance.

Even the most superficial and cautious of assessments allows one to say that Israel sees Turkey as a potential threat to its security. It takes only a slight nudge of the comments of Israeli authorities to be able to suggest that "Israel has designs upon and plans for our country."

Israeli leaders, for some reason, no longer make any secret of these thoughts and feelings.

Do they think we are in enough trouble, I wonder? Do they have a hand in those troubles? Has Israel had anything to do with the years of "destabilize Turkey" activities?

These are questions not based on documents and data, but occupying minds. But we now know that lands under Israeli control are used in the totally biased,

distorted anti-Turkish training of Armenian criminals and in the planning and organization of these affairs.

Does Israel have any connection with the action stage of Armenian terrorism? To make this charge, much less to document it, is no easy matter. But it is known that the Israelis have MOSSAD, one of the most effective and secretive organizations in the world. And the charge that this MOSSAD cooperated with the Mafia in a plot against Suarez in Spain reached the newspapers just yesterday.

International terrorism is so involved that it would be misleading to say, "There is only one force behind it," and equally so to rest easy saying, "This friendly country wouldn't do something like that."

8349

CSO: 3554/1

MUMCU GIVES WIDER INTERPRETATION TO ATTACHE BEATING

Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 17 Sep 82 pp 1, 11

[Article by Ugur Mumcu: "Shabbiness in Athens"]

[Text] The lynching attempt against our air attache Staff Col Osman Boyalar in Athens can be summed up in a single word: Shabby.

These fugitives who have escaped from Turkey and settled in Greece and who describe themselves as "revolutionary, leftist, Marxist," are they in fact "political refugees" or are most of them suspects in common crimes such as murder, burglary and theft? The Greek government has to look into this matter first.

Many crimes have been committed in Turkey in the name of "nationalism" and "revolutionism," many robberies have been pulled off and the most heinous crimes have been wrapped in a package of "nationalism" and "revolutionism." The bloody actions prior to 12 September involved as many lunatics, agents, bums, human butchers, pseudo "leftists" and "rightists," enemies of the people and traitors as misguided militants.

Some of them were the tools, puppets and agents of foreign states who fled the country after murdering and stealing on their behalf and besmirching the popular concept of "nationalism" and "revolutionism," turning it into a blood-bath.

The root and source of the terrorism which was taking an average of 20 lives a day prior to 12 September have not yet been sufficiently cleared up. Whose financial support was behind the arms and ammunition worth 30 billion liras smuggled into Turkey in the past 5 years has not yet been attached to firm evidence either.

However, incidents coming to light today and the indications and evidence these incidents bring out are that internal terrorism in Turkey began and escalated with the 1974 Cyprus Peace Operation. There is within this picture of terrorism a question of Armenian and Greek Cypriot cooperation, the documentation and evidence of which we have presented in earlier columns. These observations are also confirmed by the Armenian terrorist organization ASALA's /Armenian Secret Army In Liberation of Armenia/ choice of the Greek Cypriot sector of Cyprus as its first address for resettlement after the recent Israeli raid.

The initiation of foreign terrorism immediately after the internal terrorism had first slowed and then stopped following the 12 September operation and the conduct of this foreign terrorism by Armenian organizations indicate to a degree the multiple designs on Turkey.

Armenian terrorists have established their headquarters with all its propaganda apparatus in the capital city of Greece. Greece, which has armed the islands with heavy weapons trained on Turkey in violation of the treaties, is using the remnants of these terrorist gangs which fled Turkey claiming, "We are political refugees," as a means of propaganda for "Hellenistic chauvinism."

The remnants of these gangs, cowering behind aliases and whose identities we do not know, are clearly serving "Pan-Hellenic" propaganda, that is, "Hellenistic chauvinism" and this "polite racism of socialism." "Adventurism" is today under the command of Hellenistic chauvinism.

These terrorist gangs, who with their bloody actions prohibit the popular assimilation of progressive and revolutionary theory and thought, are now under the shadow of the heavy arms and propaganda channels trained on Turkey, filling their pockets with the "Hellenic chauvinistic" money of the Greek government, and free to roam the streets of Athens.

The new Cerkez Ethem gangs have now joined the Armenian and Greek Cypriot gangs. Cerkez Ethem died with the pain of treason on his conscience. These, however, are so shabby that they live with their treason shamelessly.

8349

CSO: 3554/1

DGB LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN TO EXTEND CODETERMINATION

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 13 Oct 82 p 13

[Text] Duesseldorf, 12 October—In the view of the DGB, the special opinion submitted by the council of experts "represents a first attempt by the council to come closer to the position held by the labor unions." This was part of a statement made by DGB chairman Ernst Breit at his organization's central conference of functionaries in Duesseldorf. The meeting was held to launch the DGB's long-term "information campaign" on extending codetermination.

In commenting on the council of experts finding further, Breit said that there is no denying that all segments of society bear a joint responsibility for resolving the unemployment problem. He also termed the council's proposal "noteworthy" which calls for a jobs contribution amounting to 5 percent of taxes due. The experts' call for raising DM 10 billion annually to promote investment by drawing on these revenues and cutting subsidies was viewed by Breit as mirroring the DGB's investment program. The same applies to those sections of the experts' paper which deals with the activation of labor market policies.

But the DGB chairman did point out that none of this means "that we now agree with the experts on every detail." The DGB, he said, did not agree on housing policy and did not feel that the no-interest, repayable jobs tax was a real substitute for the surtax asked for by the unions. The DGB was particularly opposed, he said, to imposing the jobs tax on taxable income of more than DM 20,000 for single individuals and DM 40,000 for married couples.

According to Breit, the information campaign launched at the functionaries' meeting is to make it clear to the public and legislature that a crisis of the economy and in employment cannot spell the end to all societal reform. Codetermination, he said, is more important now than ever "because it no longer represents an offer to determine policy jointly but to bear joint responsibility as well." As part of DGB information policy, the union's own functionaries and rank-and-file are to be made aware of the fact that codetermination is a vital concern of every worker and his family. In answer to a question, Breit did admit that the unions have at least "in part" not been able to convince their own members of the advantages of codetermination over the past several years.

Based on union resolutions and programs, the Bundestag is to be enjoined to extend the Coal and Steel Community codetermination regulations to all private and public enterprises. The "point of departure" is the DGB's call for parity membership on economic and social councils at the regional level, in the Laender and at the federal level as well.

9478

CSO: 3620/41

KAFAOGLU OUTLINES PARAMETERS OF NEW BUDGET

Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 26 Sep 82 p 8

[Text] Ankara--Minister of Finance Adnan Baser Kafaoglu announced yesterday the draft budget law for the 1983 fiscal year and said that the proposed budget was set at 2,600 billion Turkish liras.

Kafaoglu said that an inflation rate of 20 percent was expected for 1983 and that a real growth rate of 4.8 percent was targeted for the same period.

Kafaoglu said that 695 billion Turkish liras were allocated for civil service salaries, 498 billion Turkish liras were allocated for current expenditures, 554.9 billion Turkish liras were allocated for investment expenditures and 852.1 billion Turkish liras were allocated for transfer payments. The minister said: "This budget exceeds last year's budget by 20.1 percent."

The Minister of Finance said the following about revenue estimates to finance the 1983 budget:

"We have estimated that tax revenues will amount to 1,980 billion Turkish liras, other normal revenues will amount to 283.6 billion Turkish liras, special revenues and funds will amount to 145.6 billion Turkish liras, supplementary budget revenues will amount to 40.8 billion Turkish liras and domestic borrowing will amount to 150 billion Turkish liras. The consolidated budget revenues for 1983 are expected to be 69.9 percent higher than those of 1982.

"Furthermore, an increase of 53.7 percent is expected in tax revenues [compared to 1982]."

Kafaoglu said that the draft budget for 1983 has the following goals with respect to civil service employment and salaries:

"The program and the fiscal year budget for 1983 are aimed at introducing measures which will prevent the deterioration of the unemployment problem particularly in the light of the developments of the past 2 years. The 1983 draft budget gives the Prime Minister's Office the authority to fill present and future vacancies in the civil service. Furthermore, the draft gives the Council of Ministers the authority to hire extra personnel under special circumstances.

"The 1983 draft budget provides for net salary increases which will not be below the expected annual inflation rate of 20 percent. The following arrangements will be in effect with respect to wage policy in 1983:

"--The 1983 draft budget raises the coefficient of civil service salaries from 30 to 34 meaning a 13.3 percent increase in this component of public servants' salaries.

"--The coefficient of supplemental payments will be raised from 8 to 9 meaning an increase of 12.5 percent in supplemental payments.

"--It has been decided to raise the heating fuel assistance from 3,500 Turkish liras to 5,000 Turkish liras.

"--When changes made in the Income Tax and the Financial Balance Tax laws go into effect in 1983, the tax burden of salaried people will be reduced by 5 percent meaning an additional disposable income increase.

"--These arrangements will increase the net salaries of civil servants by around 20 percent.

"--Additional arrangements will be introduced to insure a net 20 percent increase in retiree salaries.

"--Increases of around 20 percent are also envisioned in travel, child and family allowances and in tuition assistance."

Kafaoglu said that the 1983 draft budget attaches special priority to investments and that appropriations for that purpose have been increased by 5.7 percent compared to 1982. Kafaoglu said:

"Within the framework of the economic policy pursued, inflation has been largely halted, existing projects have been subjected to a serious review process, external and domestic financing problems have been solved for projects which promise short-term returns and priority has been given to projects which have export potential and which may help the government to perform its basic functions. Projects that do not meet these criteria have been subjected to another review from a financial, economic and technical standpoint. Some of these projects have been discontinued while others, whose continuation has been found desirable but which are not needed urgently, have been postponed.

"On the issue of increasing the share of labor in large appropriations made for investments, only limited progress has been achieved because of constraints on resources, and certain steps have been taken toward more productive utilization of our existing potential.

"In the 1983 investment program, priority has been given to investments which will relieve shortages and which will expand optimization. In general, no new projects have been included in the program--unless that was absolutely necessary.

"The energy sector has been allocated 23.8 percent of fixed public capital investments meaning that this sector has captured the largest share of funds

set aside for investments. The development of energy installations dependent only on local resources forms the basis of the investment policy in the energy sector. Necessary appropriations have been made for the smooth continuation of hydroelectric and geothermal power plant projects.

"With 19.2 percent of total investments, the transportation-communications sector has been given the second largest share in the investment program.

"Investment appropriations in the transportation-communications sector have been made in accordance with guidelines contained in the Transportation Master Plan which will span the period between 1983 and 1993. In this sector, special priority has also been given to the rationalization of ports and railroads.

"In the housing sector, priority has been given to civil servants' housing. When the 10-year work on the master plan for civil servants' housing is completed within the period covered by this plan, investments in 1984 and in subsequent years will carry even larger weights.

"The negative developments in the capital market in the last year have largely stemmed from the transformation of capital market procedures into money market procedures.

"Since the introduction of the stability program, money has been the scarcest commodity in the economy. As a result of the high interest rates, savings have increasingly shifted to the banking system. Meanwhile, it has not been possible to suppress the economy's demand for credit, and, despite the high interest rates, there has been a sustained high demand for money. The increase in demand for short-term funds despite the high borrowing costs has led capital market institutions which act as brokers for medium and long-term funds based on securities to enter the money market and deal in short-term fund transactions.

"The capital market is being reorganized so that medium and long-term funds will be channeled into the economy as securities. The certificate of deposit, which, basically, is a short-term financial instrument, will no longer be considered as a security.

"Despite the major changes in tax laws, the taxation system has lost its effectiveness as a result of the stability program, and, in 1982, the rate of increase of tax revenues recorded a certain decline.

"The review of the changes made in the tax laws is an important issue that must be included in the government agenda particularly in the light of difficulties encountered by small businessmen.

"It is observed that problems in tax administration are growing and are sometimes deadlocked. Meanwhile, the implementation of tax laws to the disadvantage of the citizen through enforcement interpretations and the rigidity and the harshness in taxation methods and administration is causing uneasiness and discontent among the citizens. It is very hard to explain to a discontented citizen that the government is right.

"In the light of these thoughts and observations, the most important novelty in the taxation field in 1983 will be the reorganization of the Revenues Directorate General, which conducts our taxation policy, in accordance with the needs and conditions of our country. Today, the revenue collection administration, with over 30,000 employees and 748 branch offices, cannot be fit within the classic functioning of the Ministry of Finance.

"Meanwhile, the tax administration does not have the power and the mobility to monitor all events pertaining to taxation. In the light of these facts, the tax administration will be given a new and rational structure which will be governed from a single center accountable to the Minister of Finance, which will consist of regional directorates and tax offices and branches and which will be able to perform its function of taxation in an effective manner.

"The high rates of inflation experienced in our country in the last few years has damaged management structures. The taxation system, by its very nature, has also taxed inflation. During such high inflation periods, other governments permit their corporations to reassess their assets.

"A draft reassessment law prepared for this purpose won the general approval of the Council of Ministers in its general outline and goals.

"The draft law will cover those affected by the Income and Institutions Tax Law. Compliance with the law will be optional, and the law will be in effect for a single time only as of the end of 1982. However, changes in depreciation deductions will give the system continuity.

"The general price index for wholesale goods has been taken as the basis in the determination of the coefficient for reassessment.

"The net value method has been endorsed as the reassessment method.

"It will be possible to include funds accruing from reassessment in the main capital without paying taxes or in a special tax-exempt account.

"Within this framework, more than 350,000 individuals affected by the Income and Institutions Tax Law will be able to rearrange their balance sheets and regain their true status.

"Meanwhile, the public has been attributing many economic problems to the system of declaration of wealth, and the atmosphere created is causing many incorrect economic perceptions.

"Consequently, the inadequate provisions of the Income Tax Law pertaining to declaration of wealth will be reviewed, and a final decision will be taken by the end of 1982.

"The taxation system, which is an important instrument in the direction of the economy, will be used more extensively in 1983, and new provisions will be introduced in the taxation system and procedures to serve this purpose.

"In order to work with a dynamic taxation system which will be free of past problems, efforts will be made in 1983 to settle through private negotiations the more than 2 million files that are waiting for settlement at various levels of the system. Private negotiations will also be used to audit tax declarations which have deadlocked the tax administration and which have been impeding forward efforts.

"New methods in tax declaration, deductions, assessment and collection will be used to facilitate simplicity, ease and effectiveness in taxation. Tax forms will be simplified, the scope of the negotiating process will be enlarged, the practice of tax collection by banks will be expanded, bureaucratic procedures will be reduced and injustice to the citizens will be prevented.

"Contributing to the solution of the country's problems with this new budget is among our most important duties.

"The financial policies to be pursued in 1983 are aimed at insuring stability and removing the obstacles in the way of development. The year 1984 will be the first year of the 5th five-year plan. This new planned period may bring new opportunities and conditions to our economy. In the light of this situation, it is important that a healthy economic environment and infrastructure be built in 1983. The implementation of our economic policies in 1983 is important from that standpoint.

"I believe that the 1983 budget will create new opportunities for our economic and social life and accelerate our stable development."

At the beginning of his speech, Kafaoglu talked about the general condition of the world economy, recalled certain past problems encountered by the Turkish economy and said that the growth rate for 1982 is expected to reach 4.3 percent. Kafaoglu said: "Finalized figures for the first 8 months of 1982 indicate that composite prices rose by 15.7 percent. It appears that, if this trend is maintained, it will be possible to hold the annual inflation rate at 25 percent, as envisioned by the program, or exceed it slightly and hold it at around 30 percent."

Noting that the growth in exports has been accelerating since 1981, Kafaoglu said: "This trend shows that the goal of earning \$6 billion a year from exports is possible to realize. Industrial exports have continued their spectacular growth and currently constitute over 50 percent of our total exports."

Stating that the agricultural sector exceeded its targets in 1982 and achieved a growth rate of 31 percent, the minister said that extreme care is taken to prevent prices from rising and that demand pull on inflation is being controlled by monetary and fiscal policies. Kafaoglu said: "The real gross national product is expected to grow by 4.8 percent in 1983. The 1983 program and budget are aimed at continuing the fight against inflation, sustaining the growing trend in exports and seeking a solution to the unemployment problem."

Replying to journalists' questions later on, Kafaoglu stated that there will be no foreign currency shortages in investments in 1983 and added: "Considering our reserves, worker remittances and the project loans we will receive from the World Bank, I can say with certainty that we will have no foreign currency shortages in public investments."

Replying to another question, the minister said that changes in taxation policies will channel the people's savings to banks and that, this way, it will be possible to transfer the savings to the housing industry.

When the minister said that the tax auditing system can maintain its effectiveness even without the practice of declaration of wealth, one journalist asked: "Can we conclude from that statement that the practice of declaration of wealth will be abolished?" Kafaoglu replied:

"As I said before, issues under consideration cannot be made public before the approval of the Council of Ministers. When the Council completes its discussion of the issues, I will give you extensive explanations."

Replying to another question, the minister said that the capital market must regain its functionality in order to resolve the issue of low-cost resources and that the reassessment law is aimed at reviving the stock and bond market. Noting that the reassessment law will create new opportunities in bonds and exports, Kafaoglu said that this new financing resource will cost less than bank loans.

9588

CSO: 3554/10

SABANCI STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE

Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 27 Sep 82 p 7

[Interview with Sabanci Holding Executive Council President Sakip Sabanci by TERCUMAN correspondent Nurten Bayraktar]

[Text] Sakip Sabanci, the Executive Council President of Sabanci Holding and three insurance companies affiliated with that group, assessed the state of the insurance business and said that the Ministry of Trade must update its schedule of insurance rates and that insurance premiums must be amended such that they will keep pace with inflation. He said: "As long as insurance companies are not permitted to hold their funds in foreign currency and as long as insurance is not used to prevent companies from declaring their losses as tax deductions, the insurance sector in Turkey cannot grow." Following are our questions and Sabanci's answers on the state of the insurance sector:

TERCUMAN: The debate about the insurance issue has been intensifying. In the name of your insurance company, Aksigorta, you personally distributed money to the victims of a fire incident. Some liked what you did, others did not. Why is the issue of insurance causing so much debate?

Sabanci: In Turkey, people remember insurance only when there is a fire or some other natural disaster and when they suffer damage. Then they forget about the importance of insurance. Lately, we had a series of fires. Most of those hurt by these fires were uninsured. These people felt a lot of pain. The issue of insurance gained importance. Our nation has not yet adequately realized the importance of insurance.

TERCUMAN: How can you explain the reasons for that?

Sabanci: Even though I own three large insurance companies, I realized the benefits of insurance only after suffering losses myself. Even though I traveled a lot on business, I did not know what luggage insurance was. I felt very sad when I lost my luggage abroad. I learned that I could have bought insurance against that. Now I pay 15,000 Turkish liras a year for luggage insurance. If I ever lose my luggage again, the insurance company will pay me 500,000 Turkish liras. Then, my uninsured carpets were stolen from my home. They were beautiful antique carpets. We were very saddened. My wife and I blamed each other and our domestic servants for being careless. We had unnecessary arguments and tensions in the house. I

learned later that I could have protected my belongings of up to 4 million Turkish liras for 10,000 Turkish liras a year. We learned about insurance when we were hit where it hurts; we paid a high price for it.

TERCUMAN: What methods do insurance companies use to compensate for losses?

Sabancı: Basically, insurance is the art of distributing risk at home and abroad. When an insurance company insures a business, it immediately shares the risk with other insurance companies in Turkey; around half the risk is transferred abroad. For example, when Gurun Han burned, foreign companies paid for half the damage.

TERCUMAN: Why did you choose the Gurun Han fire as an example?

Sabancı: Because the Gurun Han fire is an example from which all insurance companies and everybody in general can learn a lesson. Gurun Han burned down in 1975. The damage, in terms of the prices of that time, was 2 billion Turkish liras. Only 360 million Turkish liras of goods were insured. Of that 198 million Turkish liras came from foreign insurance companies as a result of reinsurance agreements, and 162 million Turkish liras were paid by local companies. Think about it. The damage was 2 billion Turkish liras and only 360 million Turkish liras were insured. Who lost from that? Firstly, the Turkish government lost. Half of what was lost would be paid by foreign companies in foreign currency, and that did not happen. Those who lost their businesses would be paid by the insurance companies, they would be able to resume their businesses and they would pay their taxes to the government. Without insurance, they were ruined. They could not pay a single penny of tax to the government for years. Inflation reduced their chances of replacing their lost wares. Some of those who were uninsured went bankrupt, and their lives were disrupted.

TERCUMAN: According to what you say, things have not changed much since the Gurun Han fire in 1975.

Sabancı: Insurance comes to mind only after fires and disasters. What is important is taking precautions before disaster comes. We read in the papers: "My car overturned; I had forgotten to insure it." "My house burned; it had no insurance." "My factory burned. I lost 100 million Turkish liras, but I had insured it for only 1 million Turkish liras." That means that people have no sense of insurance. Who benefits from insurance? The government and those who own property. Therefore, the government must help the people to understand the importance of insurance. The insurance companies must also do that.

TERCUMAN: Why do the insurance companies not launch a publicity campaign to explain insurance to the people?

Sabancı: This is a "chicken or egg" issue. In Turkey, the insurance sector has not developed because the importance of insurance is not well-understood. There are around 40 insurance companies in operation, but their total operating capital is only around 600 million Turkish liras. People usually do not insure anything beyond what is mandatory, such as car insurance. As a result, with their weak resources, the insurance companies do not have the funds to launch promotion campaigns.

TERCUMAN: Insurance companies frequently complain that people even want to avoid insuring cars, trucks, buses and other vehicles.

Sabancı: That is true. In Turkey, the price of everything is set by the market, but insurance premiums are fixed by the government. The annual insurance premium for a Mercedes automobile which sells for millions of Turkish liras is 72,000 Turkish liras. If a company insures that car, it will have to pay 90,000 Turkish liras the day its brake lights are broken. The fender of a Mercedes costs 75,000 Turkish liras; its windshield costs 50,000 Turkish liras. If you had an insurance company, would you insure a Mercedes automobile? TIR [International Highway Transport] trucks hauling freight to Europe are now worth 20 million Turkish liras. The government tells us that the annual insurance premium for these trucks is 639,000 Turkish liras. The smallest damage that can occur to those trucks costs 2 million Turkish liras. What can an insurance company do in the face of such fixed rates? Naturally, it will not want to insure certain items, it will not be prepared to pay for damages and it will not make things easy.

TERCUMAN: Can everything be insured?

Sabancı: Everything can be insured. I learned the other day that the annual insurance premium for those valuable cameras journalists use is 1,750 Turkish liras. Everything from glass to life can be insured.

TERCUMAN: Why is life insurance not developed?

Sabancı: For us, life insurance is very important. Unfortunately, inflation does not permit the development of life insurance. In the 1960's, when government bonds paid 6 percent interest, life insurance had a yield of 5.75 percent which provided solid support to the insurance. Now government bonds are paying 32 percent interest, while the yield on life insurance is still only 8 percent. The large insurance companies in Europe benefited from incentives and security in their growth.

TERCUMAN: What factors are necessary for the development of the insurance industry?

Sabancı: First of all, the Ministry of Trade must change its schedule of insurance rates. Then measures must be introduced which will allow Turkish insurance firms to insure local and foreign companies working overseas through invisible procedures and which will permit Turkish insurance companies to hold their funds in foreign currency. Furthermore, in order to prevent companies from declaring their losses as tax deductions or expenses, the companies must be required to have capital insurance, or the tax law must be changed such that "losses resulting from lack of insurance cannot be included in expenses."

TERCUMAN: Thank you Honorable Sabancı.

Sabancı: I thank you for your interest.

9588

CSO: 3554/10

GREENS IN HESSE LANDTAG REJECT COMPROMISE WITH SPD

Duesseldorf WIRTSCHAFTSWOCHE in German 1 Oct 82 p 27

[Unattributed article: "Greens Holding the Balance"]

[Text] The Greens as a third force; the big parties without a majority: the Hamburg formula as applied to Hesse. The new members of the Wiesbaden Landtag are willing to talk but not to make compromises.

The 30 year-old graduate sociologist thinks he and his team can cope with the new role they are playing. "We are prepared to accept this responsibility," says Dirk Treber, the top candidate of the Hesse Greens, in commenting on the outcome of the Landtag election

But how this is to be done is a question which is not only puzzling the politicians at this stage. Business, to be sure, was restrained in its comment but the reaction on the stock exchanges and currency markets was another matter entirely. Stocks tumbled by more than DM 10—which was more than they climbed after the breakup of the socialist-liberal coalition in Bonn. And the dollar exchange rate climbed to the record level of DM 2.532.

The reason is that the same situation obtains in Hesse that obtains in Hamburg. Since last Sunday, the Greens are holding the balance in Wiesbaden as they do in Hamburg. In the view of Berlin political scientist Arnulf Baring, this role asks too much of them due to their internal inconsistencies but is one they are nonetheless hoping to assume in the Bundestag in the near future.

The Greens were just as surprised by this outcome as the established political parties. Neither had expected the Bonn events to have an impact on the decisions of the Hesse electorate. Nonetheless, Treber says, he is "quite happy" with the outcome. Now the other parties will at long last have to grapple with the Greens' ideas in earnest.

For the time being, however, the Greens are passing the buck to the Social Democrats. "The SPD must lay its cards on the table," Treber says. The question is whether it intends to "continue the roofbeam and crowbar policy of present minister president" or pave the way to a possibility of collaboration with the new third force by "bringing in new personnel." But Treber would even be willing to go along with Holger Boerner as minister president, "if Boerner gave up on the runway issue."

on such "life-and-death" issues, the Greens certainly do not intend to compromise. But it was Boerner after all who came out so very strongly in favor of the controversial runway during the campaign. His argument that the project would make for jobs is called just plain dishonest by the Greens. There are staff cuts at the airport already, they say, so that the new runway can be paid for.

Prior to the election, the Greens held a Land-wide meeting at Hofheim (Taunus) in mid-August at which they set their conditions for collaborating with other parties. "We will make no promises on good behavior in principle," they said then. They ruled out a coalition but said they were ready to talk to all parties and deputies. They would collaborate only with those, however, who "are prepared to accept the demands and goals contained in the Greens' program for Hesse."

And what that amounts to can be gathered from the 165-page Greens' platform, the most comprehensive of all the Hesse political parties—total disarmament; non-violence which does not exclude violations of regulations and laws; abandonment of all major construction projects including the Frankfurt runway, the high-speed highway, the Biblis C reactor and the nuclear reprocessing plant. As far as the economy is concerned, the Greens would like to see a "social and ecological circular economy." Plant workers should decide what is produced both where and how. This in turn would require a change in property relations as well as decartelization of big industry.

The Greens themselves look upon this program as an utopian blueprint that is to be achieved by stages and these stages—such as shorter working hours, greater investment in energy-saving measures—might be acceptable for the SPD as well, if it could turn away from the policies pursued by Boerner until now. The Greens can see some common denominators in transportation and housing policy in particular and to some extent on ecological issues, too.

"We expect the SPD to spend the next couple of months thinking it over if they do not need in fact to talk to us," Treber says. The Boerner government will have to resign on 1 December; but in accordance with the constitution, it will stay on as a caretaker government, if there is no absolute majority for a successor in the Landtag.

Holger Boerner, at any rate, says he is determined not to let the Greens "blackmail" him. The first bill he wishes to submit to the new Landtag is the 1985 budget containing a major job program and look for a majority, including the Greens. Fears—or in the eyes of some: hopes—that the Greens might make Hesse ungovernable are rejected as erroneous by Treber. "The very reason for our participating in this election," he says, "was our wish to provide better government in Hesse."

SPECULATION ON OUTCOME OF FDP PARTY CONGRESS

Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 19 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Article BY "R.M.": "Crucial Vote Coming Up for FDP Chairmanship"]

[Text] Bonn, 17 October--At the FDP national on 5/6 November in Berlin a crucial vote to decide on the party chairmanship will be held that will pit the present incumbent Genscher against Schleswig-Holstein FDP chief Uwe Ronneburger, whose candidacy was announced late Friday night at the conclusion of a meeting of the FDP executive committee that lasted several hours. Representatives of several factions within the deeply split FDP camp have let it be known that they welcome this development. Over the past few days, Genscher has been asking the critics of his decision to switch coalition partners to come up with an alternate candidate. Former Interior Minister Baum, who had been urged by many of his supporters on the left wing to challenge Genscher for the chairmanship, later said that he himself had nominated Ronneburger at the executive committee meeting.

A Symbol of Integration ?

In an interview, Ronneburger said he decided to run in order to re-define "indispensable spheres of liberal identity." The FDP, he said, should adhere to the controversial coalition switch but for the time being only up to the projected new election to be held on 6 March 1983. Thereafter, new coalition talks would have to be held with the CDU/CSU in the course of which basic tenets of liberal policy would have to find clearer expression than was the case in the negotiations after the breakup of the former coalition which took place under severe time pressure.

60 year-old Ronneburger is one of the 18 members of the 54-member FDP fraction who voted against a straight coalition switch in the absence of new elections. Nonetheless, he has been largely restrained, at least in public, in his criticism of Genscher's policies. This moderate stance could turn out to be an effective integration factor at the Berlin party conclave. On the other hand, Ronneburger is not viewed as a particularly outstanding member of the FDP leadership despite the fact that he has had substantial success as party chief for Schleswig-Holstein. It is likely that some of the party's leftwing rebels will still suspect that Ronneburger's candidacy is meant to serve as a kind of safety valve in the main; a new tactical diversionary move to blunt the pent-up anger over Genscher's coalition switch.

Uncertain Future

In any event, the immediate future of the FDP is as uncertain as it was. What, for example, would happen if Genscher holds on as party chairman in Berlin (which seems rather likely) ? Will the left wing abide by this decision or will it split off for good—as former FDP secretary-general Verheugen, who quit his post 2 weeks ago, intimated again just recently ? But if Rönneburger became chairman, could Genscher stay on in the cabinet as foreign minister and vice chancellor ? And does the FDP—regardless who its front runner would be in the projected Bundestag election next March—have any chance of clearing the 5-percent hurdle one more time ?

9478

CSO: 3620/42

DEPARTMENT ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES POLITICAL RIGHTS DRAFT

Pointe-a-Pitre FRANCE-ANTILLES in French 26 Aug 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] Basse-Terre--From 1700 to 2300 hours, members of the Departmental Assembly engaged in a debate that concerned only the second item on the day's agenda: the bill adapting certain provisions of Law 82-213 of 2 March 1982 relating to rights and freedoms of communes, departments and regions, to the DOM [overseas departments].

The outcome of the debate was that the draft would be referred back to the General Commission, with Dr Marcel Esdras, general adviser from Pointe-Noire and deputy from Guadeloupe, appointed as reporter.

It was a free-ranging debate during which some speakers took advantage of the television and news media to put their views before public opinion or openly challenge the chairwoman of the General Council. At times on that Monday evening, 23 August, one had the impression of being in the middle of a gang of hoods (the expression is not exaggerated), so strong were the insults, oaths and other unpleasant remarks exchanged, exceeding what is acceptable on the part of men who view themselves as being in charge of our country's fate or who want to be so, as elected representatives of the Guadeloupe people.

While some speeches were affected, insipid, ridiculous or boring -- we were treated to one of a primitive anticommunism and fascistic virulence -- the chairwoman, Florent Girard, Favrot Davrain and Lucien Bernier clearly emerged.

In a long address on the draft in question, one tedious and full of legalese -- as if it could be otherwise -- Mrs Lucette Michaux-Chevry was bent on showing her hostility and on demonstrating the legal basis for the Emmanuelli bill, which would adapt certain provisions of Law 82-213 concerning the rights and freedoms of the communes, departments and regions to our regions.

Taking up the essentially legal aspect of her speech, Michaux-Chevry emphasized the fact that before deferring to the Assembly's request for livery of seisin put forth by Secretary of State Henri Emmanuelli, she had seen fit to ask for a ruling by the Council of State in order to have for the General Council the proper interpretation of paragraph 2 of Article 39 of the consultation and Article 1 of Decree No 60-406 of 26 April 1960.

After reading the response of the vice president of the Council of State, not-addressed to her but to the secretary of state, the chairwoman of the General Council noted that the Council of State has never been able to rule, in an "official consultation," on the regular or irregular nature of the request for livery of seisin made by the secretary of state because the latter may only appeal to the Council of State. Emmanuelli did not request that "official consultation" in his capacity as minister.

Michaux-Chevry then stated: "It is truly unfortunate that Secretary of State Emmanuelli did not deem it necessary to follow the suggestion made by the vice president of the Council of state to ask for the official opinion of the Council of State." "One can understand why secretary of state [did not] follow the suggestion of the vice president of the Council of State because the ruling would have put him in an uncomfortable position with respect to his own text."

After a long review and analysis of the different articles, Michaux-Chevry went into more detail on Article 25 of Chapter 2: "Concerning the Powers of the General and Regional Council," whose provisions she deemed "vague and imprecise."

As for the specific powers examined in Article 25, according to Michaux-Chevry, they constitute, especially with regard to dock dues, an uncontrollable regression with respect to what now exists and with respect to the enforceable nature of the departmental and regional acts and authorities, as set forth in the Decentralization Law and the circulars following it.

Today, as a result of the elimination of the administrative and financial tutelage, the deliberations of the General Council are fully enforceable. They are transmitted within two weeks to the representative of the government in the department, who may defer to the administrative court those he deems contrary to the law within two months of the transfer to him.

In the future, it appears that it will be necessary to submit certain deliberations on dock dues for approval. If the terms for distribution of dock dues are to be made by decree of the Council of State, it must be agreed that it is an inadmissible regression.

Previous to 31 March 1978, these deliberations were fully enforceable if no decision of approval or cancellation occurred within three months of their receipt by the ministers involved.

Beginning with the law of 2 March 1982, the deliberations, like all other deliberations of the General Council, are fully enforceable -- that is, are not submitted for any approval.

With the bill submitted to the General Council by Emmanuelli, the deliberations on dock dues and involving the institution of or increase in rate greater than 20 percent and those on terms for the distribution of proceeds from dock dues are submitted for approval by decree or decree of the Council of State respectively. The chairwoman emphasized: "In other words, decentralization in this area suffers."

In her conclusions, after lamenting the fact that the draft presented was not submitted for the ruling of the Council of State in an official consultation, Michaux-Chevry said: "I think, furthermore, that inasmuch as regional competencies have not been drawn up by Parliament, there was no exceptional urgency about adapting the law of 2 March 1982 to the DOM, especially since the costs of the decentralization are exclusively borne by our department."

After Dr Henri Beaujean asked the Assembly, which was in an uproar, to calm down and after he had expressed his satisfaction that the government's intention is to bring elected officials into discussions, noted his hostility, through proportional voting, to control over political parties, which would lead to "the negation of local interests," and after expressing the hope that the region does not cheat the department, the spokesman of the Guadeloupe Communist Party, Daniel Genies, said that his group would issue a favorable opinion for the draft and that those who persisted in their hostile attitude were pleading a lost cause at the risk of being dragged into a series of contradictions.

Dr Leopold Helene said that he did not believe that the history of the colonies and of the Third World intended for the exploitation of the natural resources of the poor countries should continue, that Europeans and the French in this particular case could think up a law not basically suitable.

Going back in history, he recalled the reticence of Deputy Paul Valentino at the time of the vote on the assimilation law. For Dr Helene, relations between France and the overseas departments have not fundamentally changed. Unemployment and political division are deliberate and Guadeloupians are long overdue in achieving that overall unity so indispensable in order to make themselves heard.

Florent Girard, general council member from the first canton of Moule, put on a veritable show, developing a statement made the previous evening (see FRANCE-ANTILLES, 23 August, No 3752) and stating that while he is on the left, he belongs to no party unconditionally, citing as proof the fact that he was the only leftist to vote for the budget. By virtue of that principle, he said he was a firm supporter of the reform and the government's proposal. "We must try to get the most out of the text for the future and the interest of our country."

Attacking the approach of Mrs Lucette Michaux-Chevry, too full of legalese, in his opinion, he added: "One cannot brandish legalism with regard to the evolution of a nation. This is an opinion which the Assembly must give and to which the government will attribute the importance it wants. We can do nothing about the proposal. Legalism has nothing to do with political reality."

"Far from denying everything done, the socialist government has decided to turn its back on the policy of assimilation, proposing, through a single assembly and within the framework of republican institutions, to: make Guadeloupians responsible, to teach them to handle their country's affairs, which everyone has demanded for decades; transform the Guadeloupe political scene through the addition of new, younger, more dynamic and more competent elements; and to enable it to solidify change."

Finally, for Florent Girard, there is no reason to refuse the hand extended by the government because in the end, there is a "real and very broad increase in the powers of Guadeloupians within the framework of decentralization. For Guadeloupe, there is an additional chance to emerge from dependency and underdevelopment."

One proposal was made by General Council member Favrot Davrain: continuing the General Council as it stands and renewal of the Regional Council, with incompatibility of the two assemblies. He also drew the audience's attention to the need to protect the department from all forms of aggression, since only the department can guarantee the legal continuation of Guadeloupe in the nation.

Expressing his hostility to the draft, Favrot Davrain said that since it contains "too many ambiguities," it could too easily generate traps.

Once silence had been restored to the room, General Council member Lucien Bernier, who said he was willing to answer any argument with absolute calm, was religiously heard out, but his speech was seriously flawed by its close resemblance to a law lecture, containing known positions but presented in a way sometimes inaccessible to the uninitiated.

The Bernier-Messmer bill of 1973: The speaker said that he had been the reporter to present it on behalf of the Guadeloupe Federation of the Socialist Party. It had failed only because of defections of RPR officials influenced by the unexpected arrival of Rene Tomasini, national secretary of the RPR at the time.

"At that time, they told us that we should have the same status as Corsica. Today, that is not without flavor, but we are dragging behind. Corsica is now two departments with general and regional councils. With respect to decentralization, you have nothing to teach me. The Bernier-Messmer bill was a leftist proposal, but it was much bolder than the one proposed by Emmanuelli and which the communists will pass this time," the General Council member from Saint-Francois said.

Once again, Bernier was to accuse the Guadeloupe Communist Party of being a "foreign nationalist party," not because its official slogan is "Democratic and People's Autonomy, a Phase on the Way to Socialist Independence," but because on 30 March 1960, after 26 April 1959, it was the very communists who made him a senator from Guadeloupe by beating the incumbent senator, the late Maurice Satineau, by one vote. At the time of the drafting of a joing motion with socialists at the time, the Guadeloupe Communist Party had insisted on inclusion of "together with France, in keeping with the interests of both parties."

Using the anecdote, which he told in great detail and in which he had been involved, along with the late Gerty Archimede, former deputy from Guadeloupe, Bernier concluded that the communists were working to "destroy the departmentalist yoke guaranteeing the continuation of our islands in the French nation."

It is an elementary analysis perhaps, but one which its author gives with unshakable faith and solid arguments.

Not content with the legal arguments which he developed at length, the mayor of Saint-Francois gave more details about the vice president of the State Council, Nicolai, the very person who had issued a semi-official opinion concerning the consultation of the chairwoman of the General Council. Lucien Bernier, who said he had known him at the time when he was in the Socialist Party, pointed out that he was a firm socialist, a member of all the ministerial staffs which Francois Mitterrand, current chief of state, could have headed.

Favorable to the proposal presented by his colleague from Morne-a-l'Eau, Favrot Davrain, Bernier said, by way of conclusion, that "this draft is dangerous because it could put in office a number of conditions that might lead us to independence."

One must admit that that fear of independence has not spread to all those known to be departmentalists because Raymond Vivies and Eugenio Jean-Louis suggest their preference for the single assembly and the latter will have his share of success when he says: "If the change is not made with respect to the quality of elected officials, we shall never emerge from this deplorable situation."

Concerning that independence that might frighten everyone, he provides this image: "By dint of scaring Guadeloupians with the spectre of independence, they will finally end up like sparrows building their nests in that very bugaboo."

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CSO: 3219/3

PCF POLITBURO DECLARATION ON ANTI-ISRAELI SANCTIONS

Paris L'HUMANITE in French 20 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Meeting in extraordinary session, the PCF Politburo expresses its anger and indignation at the monstrous massacre perpetrated in Beirut against the Palestinian civil population.

The fundamental responsibility for that pogrom rests with the Israeli Government and those who support it by giving it a free hand.

The Israeli Government invaded Lebanon, besieged and bombarded Beirut, and began actual genocide of Palestinians and Lebanese. It has just set in place its army of occupation "for the winter" and repeated its attacks. As soon as French forces left, it violated the international agreement by loosing its armored forces into west Beirut and resuming bombardments. With its troops it controlled the sector where yesterday's barbarous crime occurred. It spreads terror with arrests which are multiplied by the thousands. It persists in trampling underfoot the decisions of international authorities and the rights of peoples. It wishes to undermine any possibility of peace with justice in the Near East, and does everything to prevent the Lebanese people from rebuilding, in national unity and territorial integrity, an independent and sovereign Lebanon.

From the start the American Government has supported Begin. It supported the invasion of Lebanon and the destructive assault on Beirut. It used its right of veto to prevent any effective UN action. It is foisting on Israel the role of policeman of the Middle East.

Not since the start have the reactions of the international community ever matched the severity of the aggression. The UN international force allowed the invader to penetrate southern Lebanon. After protecting the evacuation of Palestinian combatants from Beirut the American, Italian, and French contingents left prematurely without accomplishing their second mission, which was to liberate the capital from Israeli troops. In such conditions, How far will Mr Begin be able to pursue his criminal audacity which can endanger?

It Cannot Go On

The Communist Party assures the Palestinian people, their legitimate representative the PLO, and their leader Yasir 'Arafat of its perfect solidarity. It emphatically reaffirms its determination to use every means to bring about in the Middle East a state of peace founded on respect for the rights of each people to sovereignty, independence, and security, and particularly for the rights of the Palestinian people. It emphasizes that this prospect of just and lasting peace has been opened by the recent Fez summit, and it salutes the courageous stance of the peace forces in Israel.

The UN and each of its member states are faced with grave responsibilities. The Communist Party demands that the UN take against Israel the sanctions provided by its charter, and particularly that it break off diplomatic relations with that state so long as the latter flouts international decisions. The Communist Party considers it indispensable that a military force representing the UN be employed in Lebanon without the least delay. That force must not remain symbolic, but be large enough, with a mission sufficiently precise in definition and long in duration to stop any massacre and truly insure the safety of Lebanese and Palestinian populations; to compel the Israeli army to withdraw completely from Lebanon; and to allow the Lebanese people to resolve in full sovereignty the problems of their unity and national reconstruction. It is the duty of UN member states, and primarily of permanent Security Council members, to support those exceptional urgent measures.

The Communist Party considers it necessary that France bring its full weight to bear to obtain from the UN immediate implementation of those decisions, and that it commit its forces and resources to assume the duties incumbent upon it.

The Communist Party, for its part, is shouldering its full responsibilities. Already yesterday its secretary general requested a meeting with the president, which will take place tomorrow, Monday.

In the same spirit the Communist Party has decided to take part in the demonstration organized for tomorrow in Paris. It calls on all communists, all who desire peace, justice, respect for law, and a halt to terrorism, to join in that demonstration by making it a great moment in the unity of the Parisian people. It invites all organizations and militants of the party in the provinces to take all possible initiatives in the same direction.

Enough of bloodshed!

Enough of crimes!

Halt to the aggressor!

Solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples!

No to terrorism!

Peace and justice for all peoples of the Near East!

Paris, 19 September, the PCF politburo

6145

CSO: 3519/42

CORSICAN PCF OFFICIAL ON NEW POLICIES, FINANCES

Paris L'HUMANITE in French 25 Sep 82 p 4

[Interview with Albert Ferracci, secretary of the South Corsica Communist Federation; date and place not specified]

[Text] The Corsican regional assembly elected on 8 August has taken up its work. Albert Ferracci, secretary of the South Corsica Communist Federation, here takes stock of the federation's action prospects and of conditions for its effectiveness.

[Question] The Corsican assembly elected 8 August is the first experiment in decentralization. How, first of all, is it received by Corsicans?

[Answer] Unquestionably, Corsicans hope for much from it. The massive participation in the 8 August vote--the largest in a very long time--and the failure of the boycott called for by nationalist groups are clear signs of the hopes placed in democratic decentralization.

[Question] Yet despite that we did see a great scattering of votes and, in a way, a certain dilution of the popular will?

[Answer] Yes, we can regret that scattering, which often benefited slates with a tone of short-sighted protest, but I believe there was also the determination to have done with clannish self-satisfied majorities. The presence of several allegedly apolitical members does not facilitate government of the region by the left, but after all, that difficult situation will be an additional reason for it to do more, and ever better, if it would be worthy of the majorities indispensable for completion of its projects.

[Question] The left is then in control in Corsica?

[Answer] The left is not a majority, but let us say that among the members--those isolated, like the autonomist group, intending to take their stand between the right and the left--no one wished the return of the right. But certain maneuvers were possible. It must be said that the clear and frank

position of the communist members, who withdrew their candidate after the first round and called for votes in support of the most favored leftist candidate, stopped in their tracks certain machinations which had begun to build up.

[Question] Is the executive committee composed exclusively of members from the left?

[Answer] The 10 vice presidents who assist the president are from the presidential majority. That was the necessary condition for conducting a true government of the left. We do not believe--and we said so in the public session--in a would-be "Corsican politics" which would be practiced in the general consensus of all parties or movements. Three vice presidents are communists, among them the first vice president, our comrade Dominic Bucchini.

On the other hand, as regards the committees, so long as they are set up on the basis of proportional representation we have not objected to posts of chairman or recorder being offered to the different groups.

Our conception of management rests on three principles: pluralism, responsibility, and clarity. To that is added our determination to bring into active participation the workers, and more generally all people concerned in the realization of our projects. Our first concern is of course employment. We must achieve a certain degree of industrialization in Corsica in order to bring it out of the situation of need for assistance: a high quality industrialization with priority orientation towards development of our natural resources. By doing that, we already assure our identity. The communist campaign for industrialization has made some gains. It is not yet won, but it can and must be.

Thanks to the initiative of communists in the assembly, a coordinating committee has just been created to work with the prime minister to spur industrial development of Corsica. That body will have to be provided with funds, particularly by obtaining an allocation of 1 percent of all investments in the nationalized sector to be applied to industrialization of Corsica. The problem of means, moreover, is now the real problem for the Corsican assembly. Financial resources are the needed complement to make the new regional power into a real power.

6145
CSO: 3519/42

INCIDENTS CREATED BY TURKISH REFUGEES IN ATHENS

Democratic Treatment Requested

Athens I AVGI in Greek 19 Sep 82 p 6

[Excerpts] The assurances given Ankara by the government that the political activity of the Turkish anti-dictatorship elements in Athens will be curtailed has created, for good reasons, anxiety and agitation among the Turkish patriots. We came to this conclusion after an on-the-spot visit to the special camp at Lavrion where they are sheltered along with the other foreigners who have sought refuge in our country.

In a conversation we had with a group of Turkish anti-coupists, representing the entire spectrum of the anti-dictatorial struggle, we felt the bitterness and their insecurity, despite the fact that they talked to us with great understanding.

The Turkish patriots reiterate that the main mission of their embassy in Athens--as is that of all the Turkish embassies in Europe--is surveillance and the keeping of records on exiles. For this purpose they do not hesitate to use the most illegal and criminal methods.

To that effect, the selection of the numerous personnel, from the ambassador and the military attachés down to the lowest clerk, is made after a thorough screening. They mentioned many instances involving agents of the embassy in attempts to penetrate the exile community to gather information. The embassy in Athens is one of the most important nerve centers for the Ankara junta because of the sensitive relations of the two countries (relations which are complemented with information for internal consumption) and because of the fact that Greece is the gateway to Europe and all the strings of the massive propaganda effort of the junta abroad, are manipulated through Greece.

The conversation with the Turkish "anti-coupists" turns to the living conditions in the camp--conditions which, according to what they let us understand, are anything but favorable for them. They live isolated from the world because they do not have the financial means to travel--the bus fare alone from Lavrion to Athens is very expensive-- they do not have the possibility of going to a show, a good movie or to follow a political demonstration of importance which takes place in Athens. They do not even have a book to read...

But what poses many questions is the fact that the Foreign Affairs ministry has placed certain restrictions on the possibilities they have to travel abroad. In essence, while the travel documents with which the Greek authorities provided them were valid for two years and for any country, approximately four months ago the two years were reduced to one and, at the same time, the countries they can visit to only two.

Another very significant subject is their handling by the International Refugee Commission to the UN. We asked them about the aid they received from this international agency and we were surprised when they told us: "some toothpaste, soap and cigarettes!"

Today there are in Greece approximately 130 Turkish political refugees and among them two families with two infants, not quite one year old. Most of them are wearing the clothes with which they escaped from their country.

Government Stance Criticized

Athens EPIKAIRA in Greek 23 Sep 82 p 15

[Text] A substantial part of the press qualified as "excessive concession" the action of the government to place the Turkish political refugees on "political quarantine," after a specific demand from Ankara within the context of the agreement for a moratorium. The prohibition of all political activities by Turkish refugees was decided after the beating of the two military attachés of the Turkish embassy by their com-patriot political refugees who had organized a protest demonstration at the University against the military regime of their country.

The prohibition was not officially announced in Athens, however, it was made known by statements of a spokesman of the Turkish Foreign Affairs ministry and was confirmed by a "revealing" commentary of the party mouthpiece of PASOK which noted:

"Regarding the activities of the Turkish refugees who are freely extended hospitality in our country, we believe that it would be a mistake to compare them with those of the Greek political refugees during the seven-year tyranny, because none of the countries where they had sought refuge had any controversy of national sovereignty and border security with Greece. Let the supersensitive ones who undervalue the meaning of our national interest, which dominates the handling of the issue by the responsible government, bear this in mind."

This "position" which can hardly be defined as consonant with the declarations of an independent and proud foreign policy was unfavorably criticized even by the pro-government press which asked itself, "If the concern for the national interest will lead the government, directly or indirectly, to curb the free expression of anti-dictatorial feelings by the youth of Greece..."

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GOVERNMENT SEEN UNSURE ON BASES ISSUE

Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 26 Sp 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] The government is essentially unprepared to begin negotiations with the USA despite the fact that it has been in power one year and it is supposed that it has come to adopt those options which will shape its negotiating position and define the objectives of its substantive policy. Despite the fact that the responsible agencies have submitted to the premier a detailed study on the subject and formulated a series of proposals which correspond to an equal number of options to which the government could eventually have recourse, no decision has been made in any of the KYSEA [Government Council on National Security] deliberations about what is essentially the position the Greek side will adopt toward the USA.

The proposals which have been submitted to the premier cover the advisability of the continued operation of the American bases. More specifically, the study reaches the conclusion that:

1. The bases serve neither the national interests nor even the purposes of NATO, but serve American policy in the wider area of the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

On this point diplomatic sources observed that the study fails to point out the "detering element" of the presence of the bases on our soil and perhaps emphasis is placed on the fact that the bases serve only American interests in order to strengthen Greek negotiating options.

2. The bases "face" south except perhaps for one installation in Crete. This, according to the Greek government, in connection with some activity that these bases have the potential of initiating, can create some difficulties in the relations with certain Arab countries.

On this point, diplomatic sources counter that this danger has already been created by the government itself, with its policy in that area by "embracing" with equal warmth opposing parties and thus creating an aura of mistrust as to the sincerity of its intentions towards either party.

In any event, the same sources pointed out that the southerly facing positions of the American bases, in connection with the government's view that they serve first and foremost American interests, can lead the government to the suspension of operation of certain bases (one to two) and then not of the most important ones.

Advantages and Disadvantages

The general proposals which have been submitted to the premier even contain detailed estimates on the advantages engendered by the presence of the American bases on our soil as well as for the consequences of an eventual suspension of their operation. The timetable for the renegotiation of the agreement to be signed, which was set by the Greek government, can be considered a new element in respect to the previous proposals under the New Democracy.

More specifically, it is proposed that the term of the treaty be for five years with the right of a yearly reexamination and, possibly, its revision, when it would then be valid for five additional years, and so on.

The Greek side, in the proposals prepared by the responsible agencies, appears decided to insist in the possibility of suspending the operation of the bases "under circumstances dictated by internal reasons." Another Greek demand, which was included in the package of proposals during the previous negotiations, is the granting of aid, with the more general meaning "as to other NATO allies," as well as certain new arrangements regarding nuclear weapons and exchanges in specialized military electronic equipment.

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MINISTRY SEEN SOFTENING STANCE ON DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 24 Sp 82 p 3

[Excerpts] The totality of diplomats discharge their duties conscientiously and faithfully, deputy minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. G Kapsis, was forced to admit in the Chamber of Deputies, in an effort, on the one hand, to soothe the diplomatic service after the insults which its members have been made object at times by certain ministers and on the other hand to convince them that the relations between the government and the diplomatic service are the best.

The reason for these statements by Mr. Kapsis was the debate in the Chamber of Deputies where the parliamentary spokesman of ND accused the deputy minister of Foreign Affairs of attempting to divide his ministry by turning against the diplomats the other branches of the diplomatic service.

Deputy minister Kapsis yesterday appeared quite conciliatory and tried to dispel statements which have appeared on occasions in the press "about his hostile behavior towards the diplomats." He said:

"There is no dispute between the diplomats and the government. There is a dispute between some diplomats who are pushed into a confrontation with the government while the majority of the diplomats is devoted to its duties and the overwhelming majority, I would say the totality, discharges its duties conscientiously and faithfully."

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OZYORUK EYES CONSTITUTION, EVREN AS PRESIDENT LINKAGE

Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 24 Sep 82 pp 9,11

["The Decision Is Yours" column by Mukbil Ozyoruk: "Is There an Issue of Presidential Ambition?"]

[Text] There have been objections to the provision that those who will say "yes" to the new constitution when the referendum is held will also be electing Head of State Kenan Evren as the President of the Republic without having a separate election for that office. There are individuals who find this obviously "popular" election "antidemocratic." Such individuals can be found even among those who believe that, since the new constitution grants broad and potent powers to the presidency envisioning a "semi-presidential" system, the president must be elected directly by the people. Clearly, no "direct" popular election can be "antidemocratic." On the contrary, "direct democracy" is an ideal state yearned for by philosophers and constitutes the essence of democracy. But if the objections are against the fact that the votes for the president will come from the "same ballot box and the same ballot card" as those for the constitution, then what is "wrong" with that?

The answer given to this question apparently rests on the "anxiety" that it would not be known whether the votes were cast "for the constitution or for General Evren." Before we dwell on this "anxiety" or "confusion" let us look at another opinion expressed. Various writers in various papers have been posing the following question: "Who is going to be approved by whom by combining the constitutional referendum and the election of Kenan Evren on same ballot card?" In other words, does Evren want to be president "on account of the constitution," or is there an effort to have the constitution approved on account of the Honorable Evren?

Let us put aside for the moment the issue of whether this constitution can win sufficient "yes" votes on its own and let us look at what is really being said. Is it being implied that the Honorable Evren could not get elected president without having his name on the same ballot card as the constitution?

Let me ask this question: Was Kenan Evren offered the presidency before 12 September 1980? Everyone knows that he was offered the post not once but many times and that he was even pressed to accept the offer. If the Honorable Evren had presidential ambitions, would he not accept one of the several offers made to him before 12 September rather than go into all this trouble? He could be

given a seat in the Senate as an appointed senator, and then he could get elected president. If there was an issue of "presidential ambition" what could be easier for the Honorable Evren than getting elected president before 12 September?

But if there are individuals who will respond, "Evren was offered the presidency, but the real purpose was not to elect him president but to transform him into another Faruk Gurler after appointing him to the Senate," we can only say: "Shame on you." And even "shame" would be too weak a word.

We have had a parliament which could not elect a president for this nation for months and which did not even look for a serious presidential candidate. The whole process was afflicted with so much irresponsibility and frivolity that some votes were cast for [singer] Bulent Ersoy in blatant mockery of the nation and the state.

So it seems that General Evren, then the Chief of the General Staff, squirmed (!) with the ambition of becoming president while all this confusion was going on and could not find a way to realize this "sweet dream" of his. When he realized that he could not become president through a "genuinely democratic" election, he organized the 12 September operation and after having to wait for two years he is now seeking the assistance of the new constitution to realize his presidential ambitions.

If one of the objections to combining the constitutional referendum and the presidential election on the same ballot card stems from this allegation, one can only laugh at it.

"Evren always wanted to be president, but he could see that he would not be elected. So he organized the 12 September operation. Now he is trying to exploit the constitutional referendum to win the presidency. This is not a democratic process."

If this is what is being implied, then the nation, democracy and history are all being ridiculed. And that is shameful.

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NEBIOGLU SPEAKS ON TORTURE, LEGALITY OF DISK

Istanbul CUMHURİYET in Turkish 22 Sep 82 p 8

[Text] At the 50th hearing of the DISK [Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions] trial on 17 September, defendant Kemal Nebioglu denied his testimony to the police on grounds that it was made under torture. Nebioglu said: "I did not give any testimony to the police. I do not accept these documents signed under torture as testimony."

Presiding Judge Cetin Guvener stated that Kemal Nebioglu's questioning was over. Then he asked that the police testimony, dated 2 November 1980, be read. Although Nebioglu objected by saying that "I did not give any testimony to the police," the judge decided to go ahead with the reading of the testimony. After the said documents were read, Nebioglu said in brief:

"I did not give any testimony to the police. They blindfolded me and took me somewhere. I was tortured for 7 days and 7 nights. I have not given such a testimony. They questioned me four times. The first time, when I did not tell them what they wanted to hear, they told me to think about it. They said: 'If you do not give us the testimony we want, we can kill you with a three-line memorandum. We can say that you were killed while trying to escape.' They told me that I would have a terrible fate if I did not do what they wanted me to do. The second time, I told them the truth; I was kicked and beaten. They tortured me. They told me that this was the last time I was being questioned and they asked me to think. The third time, I told them that my testimony would be based on the truth. They took me away again. The fourth time, they wrote down what the person stepping on my shoulders said. I asked them to write down what I was saying. They said: 'We know better than you do.'"

The judge then asked the defendant to skip the details. Nebioglu then said that he has a petition to the effect that his testimony to the police was taken under torture. Later, Nebioglu's second testimony to the police was read in court. Nebioglu's response to that went on court records as follows:

"That is a testimony which I signed blindfolded, without reading it and without knowing what was written. My blindfold was removed only for signing the document. I had told them that I would not sign it if they did not write what I said. This is the first time I am hearing what was written. The document was not read to me before I signed it; I signed it without knowing what was written. I know from what I heard now that part of the testimony is not true."

Later, Nebioglu's testimony to the Military Prosecutor, dated 12 January 1981, was read. Nebioglu admitted to this testimony which was given by his own volition. Then, Cetin Guvener asked: "You have talked about [Articles] 141 and 142 [of the Turkish Penal Code]. What ideas do they restrict?" Stating that those are elastic and complicated articles, Nebioglu said: "I am a person whose political views have been known for 20 years. DISK is an organization which has been operating within the framework of the constitution for 13 to 14 years. I was arrested on the basis of the police testimony just read without being questioned by the Prosecutor's Office. I think this is an adequate response."

The judge then asked the defendant to explain more clearly his reasons for opposing Articles 141 and 142. Nebioglu said that Articles 141 and 142 primarily contravene Article 1 of the Turkish Penal Code. He said: "From the time of its inception, DISK has operated within a legal framework and has advocated the correct implementation of the constitution. Even so, we were arrested on the basis of testimony provided by TIM [expansion unknown]. Now we are confronted with these articles. This shows that these articles are elastic and complicated. Although the Constitutional Court has ruled that our constitution is open to socialism, socialist individuals--and even those who are not socialists--are being prosecuted on the basis of these articles. As a result, individuals and their families are being made to suffer. Since I am not a Marxist-Leninist and since I oppose the establishment of such a regime in Turkey, without these articles I would not remain under arrest for 2 years and stand before you now simply for having certain beliefs and nurturing certain legitimate thoughts. The fear inspired by these articles is preventing people from defending their beliefs even if they are legitimate."

When the judge said that his explanation was not sufficiently clear, Nebioglu continued: "I believe that this country can develop on a socialist model. Our constitution permits this. Our country came to where it is now by trying to develop itself through capitalism for 150 years. We arrived at 12 September 1980. A man may refrain from defending his beliefs, even when they are legitimate, simply to avoid going to jail. That is what I am trying to say. It is for this reason that the implementation of these articles is impeding services to this country. In reality, DISK has never stepped out of modern unionist concepts. We are being tried on the basis of Articles 141 and 142. I have been involved in political as well as union work. But it is very hard to say that development can take place within a socialist system without risking going to jail."

The judge interrupted and asked: "Could the working class broaden its knowledge and organize politically without these articles?" Stating that even under today's laws a socialist party is not banned, Nebioglu said: "But Articles 141 and 142 are implemented in such an elastic manner that it takes a lot of courage to declare a socialist party. If these articles did not exist everyone would say where he stands. I would be part of the socialist party."

The judge asked: "Would a communist party be formed if these articles did not exist?" Nebioglu replied: "If these articles did not exist, a Turkish communist party would be formed. With respect to this issue, DISK opposes individual, mass or class dictatorship as stated in its operational reports."

PUBLIC ORDER MINISTRY RETIREMENT

Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 26 Srp 82 p 11

[Text] The third ranking officer of the Public Order Ministry and chief of the Coordinating Staff of the ministry, Lt. General Giannis Sennis, has resigned. The reasons which led the general to resign have not officially been made known through yesterday.

It is known that two days before, Mr. Sennis had completed the necessary service for retirement and at the same time he was promoted to Lt. General. Sources report that Mr. Sennis and the chief of YPEA [National Security Service], Mr. Kapelaris, had been placed in the staff positions of the ministry of Public Order after having promised the PASOK government that they would serve the State conscientiously for as long as their services were necessary.

Based on the above, sources at the ministry speculate that Mr. Sennis' resignation is due to the fact that he has completed the length of service necessary for retirement and that he was promoted. The same sources did not exclude the possibility of an early resignation of the chief of YPEA as well; he was also promoted to Lt. General and has completed the length of service necessary for retirement.

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FRIGATE'S COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS REVIEWED, DELIVERY OF NEW FRIGATE

Athens TO VIMA TIS KYRIAKIS in Greek 19 Sept 82 p 13

[Excerpts] A new frigate, the "Limnos", raised the Greek flag yesterday and joined the rolls of the Greek naval forces. Together with the other identical one, the "Elli", acquired by Greece a few months ago, they now constitute a considerable naval attack force. With the latest electronic systems, powerful armament and ultra-modern turbine engines, the two frigates are, for the men who serve with pride on them, the "Rolls Royces" of the Aegean.

While the "Limnos" manned by a Greek crew left yesterday from the Netherlands, where she was built, on her maiden voyage, the "Elli" is continuously patrolling Greek waters with the main objective being the guarding of our maritime frontiers.

She is anchored at the Salamina naval base for resupply. The officers and petty officers, most of them graduates of the Polytechnic School, moved silently back and forth on deck, servicing this impressive frigate. All of them refer to her as our "Elli" and show their pride when they talk about her.

As Commander Grig. Demestikhas, 42, captain of the "Elli" and one of the most professionally qualified officers of the Navy says, "The frigates are some of the most powerful weapons platforms of our navy. They are the best we could have at the moment. Our fleet's offensive power increases considerably."

The "Elli" like the "Limnos," are multipurpose mission frigates designed by the Dutch KMS [Koninklijke Maatschappij De Schelde] shipyards in close cooperation with the Netherlands Navy. They can, within seconds, and this is the most significant element of their design, respond to threats coming from the air, the surface and from submarines.

The main characteristics of these ships is that all the systems they are equipped with, from the weapons to the machinery are automatic. They can develop their maximum speed of up to 32 knots (approximately 55 kilometers) within 55 seconds and within very few seconds can bring their truly awesome weapons systems to strike at enemy targets.

They are 130 meters long and 15 meters wide and are considered to be some of the most "graceful" ships because of their streamlined silhouette.

We first visited the main propulsion center of the ship in a gigantic, ultra-modern and well air conditioned room. It looks like a television "master control" with many radar screens on the electronic panel. From this center the specialists of the crew follow the proper functioning of the ship's systems. There is a visual and sound alarm which is automatically activated whenever something out of the ordinary happens. Even if the temperature drops in a sailor's cabin! It checks, by means of more complicated systems the airtightness and watertightness of the ship, etc., and automatically prints all this data on telex so that the engineers may know exactly what to repair.

The frigate has five modern radars and four electronic computers. With the radar it can monitor both the surface of the sea and the air (enemy aircraft) as well as the movement of submarines. It has sensitive devices for the interception of electronic broadcasts and anti-submarine systems for long-range discovery of enemy boats.

The weaponry leaves one speechless. It consists of two enormous, Italian-built, OTO Melara 76 mm guns for antiaircraft fire and surface targets. These guns have an impressive rate of firing. They can fire 80 rounds a minute without having a handler nearby. This gun is activated from the operations center of the ship.

It is equipped with launchers for surface to air missiles of the "Sea Sparrow" and "Aspide" type, eight guided surface to surface missiles of the American-made "Harpoon" type and missile launchers for electronic countermeasures, specifically for interference with enemy radar [chaff] or for foiling enemy missiles. These weapons are considered effective for the defensive protection of the ship.

It is also equipped with a system of active electrical countermeasures for the foiling of the targets of enemy radars and two twin anti-submarine torpedo tubes plus a special system for foiling enemy torpedoes fired against the frigate. It carries two "Agusta AB212" helicopters which can just as easily be used for surface warfare or the destruction of enemy submarines.

As we were leaving the ship and the officers were saluting the captain who was accompanying us, the crews of the destroyers tied alongside were saying loudly: "With two frigates in the Aegean who will dare to violate our borders?"

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CSO: 3521/13

MILITARY

GREECE

CONTACTS FOR TORNADO FIGHTER AIRCRAFT PURCHASE

Athens I VRADYNI in Greek 22 Sep 82 p 13

[Text] The deputy chief of the Greek Air Force, Major General I. Marinakis, and the director of the Technical Inspectorate, Major General Th. Nifakos, met with representatives of the FRG, Great Britain and Italy, the three countries which together produce the "Tornado", the ultra-modern fighter aircraft.

During the course of the conversations, the representatives of the Air Force and the 14-member delegation of the three governments talked about the details relative to the eventual purchase by the Greek government of this type of aircraft, such as the participation of the Greek Air Force and industry in the program and production of the "Tornado" as well as the supplying of the aircraft, which the Greek government will purchase, the training, spare parts and manuals.

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ISTANBUL MAYOR CALLS FOR URBAN OVERHAUL

Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 18 Sep 82 p 7

[Interview with Istanbul Mayor Lt Gen Abdullah Tirtil, Ret, by Deniz Som:
"Not a Single Stone Is Standing Straight in This City"]

[Text] Lt Gen Abdullah Tirtil, Ret, recently appointed Mayor of Istanbul following his retirement from the II Corps Command on 30 August, was in the process of moving into his home in Fenerbahce. He met with us on the balcony of the third-floor apartment where he lives on Dr Faruk Ayanoglu Avenue. We had to pass through the kitchen to get to the balcony. The kitchen walls were covered with decorative tiles, and a workshop had been set up there. Entering the kitchen from the outside door, there was a large sitting room on the left. It was filled with boxes and crates, not yet opened or unpacked. Traffic in the hall and entry was rather heavy, with workmen coming and going. One brought a bucket of plaster and another was carrying boards. A wooden frame to close off the small side balcony was put in place and the last nails driven home.

The new mayor, Abdullah Tirtil, sat waiting for us on the rather large front balcony. He was wearing sports clothes. I took the other chair on the balcony. While my colleague Ali Alakus took photographs and before I had a chance to ask the first question, Abdullah Tirtil said:

"I'm not going to make a statement. You may just take photographs."

[Question] But, Mr Mayor...

[Answer] No. No statement.

[Question] But the people of Istanbul want to know about you. If we are to think of you as an Istanbulite, not just as the mayor, I think when you pick up your morning newspaper, you are probably going to say, "Why won't the new mayor be interviewed?"

[Answer] I made no promise. First I am going to find out what the financial situation is and what the financial possibilities permit. I will do whatever the financial possibilities allow.

The new mayor seemed determined not to talk about Istanbul. And the frown he gave us, knitting thick black eyebrows, seemed to leave us no choice but to get up and go.

[Question] If we could at least get a profile on you?

When I learned that he had worked in Istanbul between 1976 and 1978 as First Army Chief of Staff, I asked the new mayor a question:

--"As a resident of Istanbul in those years, there were probably certain services you expected from the municipality. You must have wondered where they were."

This made him smile for the first time. "Now don't make me talk," he said. And we got a dialogue started.

"The sidewalks and streets ought to be straightened out," he said, getting up to point to the sidewalk below. "Look at that. Somebody has parked his car right here." He seemed rather adamant about this:

"This is one of the most beautiful spots in Istanbul, but there's no place for people to walk. People walk in the streets and accidents occur. Then the mosquitoes are a big problem, too. Radical solutions must be sought to the sewage problem.

"But you are writing down everything I say. Don't write these things. I don't like to say we will do this or we will do that."

[Question] Fine, sir. What I understand is that the financial situation will probably be the most important thing. If you had 50 billion liras, what is the first problem you would tackle with this money?

[Answer] I would solve the parking problem.

[Question] When Lieutenant General Kutay became mayor, he used to tour the various quarters of the city every morning. He used to say, "Even the stones in this city are crooked." What would you say?

[Answer] "Not even a single stone is standing straight," he said, moving to the front of the balcony to indicate the opposite sidewalk this time.

"Look at that. Half the sidewalk is concrete, half is cobblestone. There are holes in places. Look at the trees beside the street. Most of them are practically rotten. Planting trees is very important. Especially roadside trees. Then sanitation.... My first principle is not to expect everything from the state. The people should do whatever they can with their own resources, then look to the state. City Hall will work together with the people. Look now, don't write this. I am not a politician. I don't enjoy such things."

[Question] Yes, sir. If you would say something I could write...

[Answer] I have taken a very responsible and difficult job. The important thing for me is not the job, but service. Look, don't write anything else, or things come out wrong.

[Question] Yes, Mr Mayor.

As we left the new mayor, retired Lt Gen Abdullah Tirtil, and were leaving the apartment building, a bystander said, "Let me tell you something."

[Bystander] When he was commander of the II Corps, he brought roads and water to all the villages of Canakkale and built the primary school. He did all this by winning the support and assistance of the people.

[Question] Then if Istanbulites will take an interest in their city, it means a great deal can be accomplished.

[Bystander] We shall see. Time will tell.

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